IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 19 as follows:

Fig 1 illustrates a portion of a typical optical network incorporating principles of the invention. *An* optical transmitter, 15, provides an optical signal which is transmitted over an optical fiber, ~~12~~ 16, to a receiver, ~~13~~ 17, where the optical signal is converted to an electrical signal. Amplifiers (not shown) such as Erbium-doped fiber amplifiers, ~~,~~ as well as other elements, can also be included between the transmitter, 15, and the receiver ~~13~~ 17.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 21 as follows:

A spherical lens, 25, (ball lens) is preferably mounted within a channel, 26, etched in the substrate surface in close proximity to the laser, 22. The lens, 25 functions to collimate the light emitted from the front face so that the light can be coupled to the optical fiber (~~12~~ 16 of Fig 1). Desirably, an optical isolator (not shown) may be placed between the lens 25 and the fiber.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 25 as follows:

At least one additional, and in this example, two channels, 28 and 29, were formed in the surface of tile substrate in close proximity to, and in this example adjacent to, the rear face, 24, of the laser. It will be recognized that in certain prior designs, a v-channel was formed with sloping end wall so that light from the back face would be

reflected from the bottom and end wall onto the major surface of a photodetector which was mounted on the top surface of the substrate extending over the channel. (See U.S. Patent No. 5,881,193, previously cited.) For purposes of locking, the photodetector, 13, preferably includes an array of photodetectors which receive light from different portions of an etalon, 12, through a collimating lens, 27, all of which are mounted in a ceramic carrier, 40, in close proximity to the back face. In the presently preferred design, the channels, 28 and 29, comprise at least two, V-grooves, with their vertexes, 30 and 31, essentially parallel to tile rear face, 24, of the laser, 22. This provides at least one surface, and in this example two surfaces, 32 and 33, which are at an angle, e.g., 35.3, other than 90 degrees with respect to the rear face of the laser, and preferably no greater than 60 degrees to the rear face. Consequently, the surfaces, 32 and 33, are oriented such that light from the rear face which is propogated toward the channel, ~~27~~ 28, represented by arrow 34, is reflected away from the photodetector, 13, while direct light, represented by arrows, 35, is incident upon the photodetector. In this embodiment, the first V-groove surface, 32, reflects most of the light propogating toward the substrate, 21, while the second V-groove surface, 33, reflects glancing light from the back face which propogates past the first V-groove. The photodetectors, therefore, receive primarily only direct light from the laser (i.e. non-reflected light) which enhances the quality of the detected light. Preferably, the light received by the photodetectors is at least 97 percent direct light. One effect of the V-grooves, therefore, is to act as an integral beam dump which deflects undesired portions of the beam from the field of view of the wavelength control circuitry (14 of Fig 1.)